In the Specification

On page 5, the second paragraph has been amended as shown below:

Aberrations of higher order that are a function of the papillary aperture are chiefly the spherical aberration, astigmatisms of higher order, the coma, and the trefoil (three leaf clover) aberration. These are deviations from the ideal paraxial image. It is understood as regards spherical aberration that incoming paraxial beams strike the lens at different heights of incidence, and so the paraxial beam cuts the optical axis at the focal point F', while the beams incident at finite heights have other intercept distances.

On page 6, the second paragraph has been amended as shown below:

Refractive measuring methods such as, for example, the wavefront detection method are used to determine the refraction values of the ametropic eye, which means that the sphere, the cylinder, and the axis are determined. ~~Moreover, cylinder, and the axis are determined.~~ Moreover, this method can be used to carry out transmitted-light measurements through the cornea, the eye lens and the vitreous humor and thereby the aberrations of higher order that are a function of the pupillary aperture are determined. The result includes the aberrations that arise from the combination of the optical effects of cornea, eye lens, vitreous humor and pupillary aperture.

On page 7, the third paragraph has been amended as shown below:

The design of the region of most acute vision as an asphere is very advantageous by virtue of the fact that this refracting surface deviates from a spherical surface. ~~The surface deviates from a spherical surface.~~ The lens curvature thus differs from a spherical surface, axially remote beams being refracted more weakly or more strongly than in the case of the use of a spherical surface, and it thereby being possible to reunite the light beams at a focal point F'.

On page 14, the second paragraph has been amended as shown below:

Figure 5 shows the spherical aberration of a normally seeing (emmetropic) eye 1 as a function of the pupil radius ~~diameter~~ p. It is to be seen that the spherical aberration is correlated with the magnitude of the pupil diameter p. This means that the spherical aberration also grows as the pupil 5 becomes larger. In this exemplary embodiment, the pupil diameter p has a magnitude of 6 mm. For beams 3 in the vicinity of the edge of the pupi1, the eye 1 is myopic with an ametropia of -0.5 dpt. For a pupil diameter p of 2 mm, the spherical aberration is approximately -0.075 dpt. The aberration of higher order or the spherical aberration is assumed in the exemplary embodiment to be rotationally symmetrical over the pupil 5, and can therefore be represented by its cross section.

On page 14, the third paragraph has been amended as shown below:

Figure 6 illustrates the sagitta h of the correction of the spherical aberration as a function of the pupil diameter p for a spectacle lens 2 of 0 dpt bending and the refractive index n = 1. 6. ~~For the spacing between the vertex S of a curved refracting surface and the nadir point L of the perpendicular to the optical axis, the sagitta h is denoted by the point of incidence A of a beam striking at the height H (Figure 7).~~ If point A is the point of incidence of a beam striking a curved refracting surface at the height H, then a sagitta h is denoted by the spacing between the vertex S of the curved refracting surface and the nadir point L of the perpendicular to the optical axis through point A (Figure 7). This exemplary embodiment illustrates which correction must be applied to the eye-side surface 9 of the spectacle lens 2, which is illustrated in Figure 4, in order to correct the spherical aberration described in Figure 5. It is easy to see that what is involved in this case is a surface deviating from the spherical shape, say an aspheric surface.